WASHINGTON.

Foreign Agents Propose to Negotiate the 4 1-2 Per Cent. Bonds.

The Postal Telegraph System to be Urged Upon Congress.

Negotiations for the Purchase of San Domingo.

Movement Against the Confirmation of Sickles.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE PROPOSED FOREIGN LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—There have arrived here two agents of foreign banking-houses—one from London and one from Frankfort—who propose to make an offer to the Treasury Department for the negotiation abroad of the 4½ per cent. bonds. Before such a loan is authorized they intend to write to the Secretary of the Treasury proposing the terms on which the loan will be undertaken, coupled with the assurance that two hundred millions can be disposed of in Europe. The negotiation is of course to be made on the basis of a commission similar to that paid Jay Cooke & Co. for selling the five-twenties.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Gen. Washburne, of Wisconsin, intends to take advantage of the present telegraph-end strike to urge upon Congress the adoption of the postal telegraph system. He will probably introduce a bill in the House on Monday, and if he can get the floor will make a brief speech in support of the measure.

PURCHASE OF SAN DOMINGO.

The rumored negotiations of a treaty for the purchase of San Domingo prove to be true, but the fact does not meet the favor of Senators and members that was expected, although the island is to be annexed, if the treaty is ratified, as a territory. The fact is that measures are contemplated to pass an organic act to permit the formation of a State, and to admit the same with the two Senators and one Representative into the Union.

HOUSE BUSINESS.

There will be quite a struggle to control the business of the House next week. The committee on appropriations desire to push their bills through first and not have them delayed until the end of the session as heretofore. The committee on elections, however, intend to press their claims on the ground that some ten or fifteen contested election cases ought to be settled.

SPECIAL MESSAGES.

The President will send to the Senate on Monday special messages on the Samana Bay and San Domingo treaties, and to the House one relative to the Darien ship canal survey.

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION.

Two bills have been prepared to increase the National bank note circulation, and will probably be introduced on Monday in the House.

SICKLES.

An earnest movement has been completed to oppose the confirmation of Sickles as Minister to Spain.

THE DOMINION.

Discharge and Rearrest of Caldwell—Canadian Pacific Railroad.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—R. A. Caldwell was discharged yesterday at Montreal on a writ of habeas corpus upon the ground that Judge Coursol had no right to cause his arrest in the province of Ontario. He was immediately rearrested, and will be brought up to-day at 10 o'clock, on a charge of conspiracy and forgery, and it is not at all likely he will succeed in escaping the vigilance of the United States officers, who are determined to bring him to justice.

OTTOWA, Jan. 8.—Notice is given in the Official Gazette that application will be made to Parliament next session for an act of incorporation for a company to build a railroad from Ottowa to Fort Garry, Red river, and thence to the eastern boundary of British Columbia, also for the construction of a branch there from Fort Garry to the most convenient point in the United States, with power also to build steamers and other vessels to navigate the river Saskatchewan and its branches and rivers and lakes traversed by the railroad; also that the credit of the Dominion be extended in aid of such company by granting mortgages on wild lands of the Crown along the line of railroad as the work proceeds. The name of the company will be the Canadian Pacific Railroad Navigation Company. Application will be made for authority to borrow the gauge of the branches of the Great Western railway.

MEXICO.

Seward—Prominent Editor Dead—Destructive Freshet—Revolutions, etc.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—Advices from the City of Mexico to the 10th inst. Gov. Seward is still at the capital. He was expected to leave for Vera Cruz on the 10th.

Senor Parcez, editor of the Siglo, and a prominent politician, is dead. Congress had appropriated $30,000 for the relief his family.

Great freshets had occurred in the province of Chiapa. The water completely washed away some of the farms lying along the borders of the rivers, and it was computed no less than 500 houses were lost.

Gen. Negrete's partisans invaded and captured Los Llores.

The revolt in San Luis Potosi is increasing. In Puebla the insurgents had captured several towns, defeating the government troops, and capturing and executing Gen. Rocardo.

The estimates of the war department for the coming year were seven million dollars.

Fears of a general revolution are daily increasing.

RUPERT'S LAND.

A Forced Loan by the Insurgents.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—A letter from St. Boniface, dated December 24th, says that on the 22d the Winnipeg insurgents forced a loan of $250 from the Hudson Bay Company under protest. Five hundred and fifty pounds of the amount was used to purchase the press and printing material belonging to Caldwell & Co., from which is to be issued a paper in the insurgent interest, the name of which is "Independent," and will be issued by Major Robinson O'Donohue, a young Irish priest.

A leading insurgent contemplates a journey to the United States, whether for raising funds or enlisting Fenian aid is uncertain.

A letter from Governor Mactavish, dated Fort Gary, 25th, to the Hudson Bay Company's agent at St. Paul, says that the loan mentioned above was taken from the agents carrying o the Hudson Bay Company's safe containing the amount named. The stolen funds are redeemable at Fort Gary and York Factory in exchange for bonds. He warns Americans against negotiating these notes, as they are useless.

CUBA.

Telegraphic Plan to Repopulate the Island—Threats of Annexation Now—Proclamation of De Rodas—Arrival of Gunboats, etc.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—The steamship La France from St. Nazaire put in here yesterday, and sailed again for New York at noon to-day.

The recent reduction in the Cuba cable tariff gives general satisfaction. A further reduction is contemplated when the Wash. Public cable is finished.

The Voce De Cuba, in an editorial to-day, serious y addresses the population of the island with Spaniards, and suggests that Indictments be held out to 60,000 Spanish soldiers, who have arrived here to put down the insurrection, to settle permanently in Cuba, and thus exterminate the enemies of Spain.

The Prensa announces the killing of thirty unarmed men by the Spanish troops of Manzas a few days since by the insurgents.

The Voce de Cuba to-day published a telegram from New York stating that the Junta yesterday resolved to hire persons to assassinate the Spanish Minister, Spanish Consul, and the editor of the Prensa.

One of the gunboats from New York via Charleston arrived here last night.

Capt. Gen. De Rodas has issued a proclamation generally complimentary to the behavior of citizens and army. He says the sickly season has passed without diminishing the force of the army. The insurgents took he offensive twice and were twice repulsed. The insurgents after that were confined to the mountains. The troops already here were sufficient to subdue the insurgents, and the reason that so many troops were coming from Spain was that their republican countrymen desired to share the sacrifices of Spaniards in Cuba.

The proclamation of the Cuban Junta, recently pr nted here, is now generally considered as a hoax. It is thought the document was issued by the Voce De Cuba, which was the Havana Voce de Cuba. There are many here, however, who are regularly imposed upon by articles in the Voce de Cuba, who believe the remarks to be genuine. No confirmation or direct evidence of the truth of the document has yet been received from America. Meantime it has been telegraphed to various parts in the interior, where it has unquestionably exerted a powerful influence. [NOTE.—The decision was awarded from New York by the Associated Press.]

Fifteen more of the Spanish gunboats arrived from New York to-day, accompanied by the war steamer Pizarro.

The municipality of Matanzas has imposed an export duty as follows: sugar $1 01 per box and $3 60 per hogshead; on molasses 25c for Mu coyado, and 20c for clarified.

CINCINNATI.

The Weather—Telegraph Operators' Strike.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—The coldest day of the season. The thermometer ranged from 16 to 20. Skating ponds and rink crowded.

The striking operators still hold out. They feel encouraged by Jacobs' dispatch. The office is fully supplied with operators. No business refused this week except for offices in the South where operators cannot be had.

FRANKFORT.

The Gubernatorial Banquet—An Elegant Affair.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 8.—The banquet given to-night at the gubernatorial mansion was largely attended by both members of the Legislature and citizens in general. Many distinguished gentlemen from different parts of the State were present, and the general commingling of old friends under such auspicious circumstances, made the occasion one of the most pleasant of a life-time.

At 7 P. M. the doors of the Governor's mansion were thrown open and the tide of humanity came pouring in singly, in small parties, and in crowds, and Governor Stevenson received them in that dignified, urbane and hospitable manner for which he is so eminently characterized; while Col. Samuel Mills, Assistant Secretary of State, was ubiquitous in his endeavors to make the evening a truly delightful one to everybody.

The arrangement of the table, under the charge of Mrs. Hawkins, was superb, and evinced a rare taste for the true and the beautiful. Resplendent with the glitter of plate, and loaded down with every viand calculated to tempt the appetite of the most fastidious, it could not fail to elicit the commendation of all. The wines were of the rarest quality and in the greatest abundance, and as the evening wore on the flow of claret, madeira and sparkling champagne gave spirit to the occasion, and all went merry as a marriage bell.

The table ornaments were as fine as any we have ever seen, and were beautifully blended. The center ornament represented the substantial features of our State, the base was composed of four miniature barrels, which were made of burnt almonds, and were marked Bourbon, tobacco, corn, and bacon. Above these were shocks of corn, wheat, and other grain, which are the product of the great Commonwealth. The whole was surmounted by a magnificent representation of the Goddess of Liberty, bearing the State arms, with the appropriate motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." Two other beautiful pyramids, composed of delicious fruits encrusted in sugar, gotten up in the most *recherche* style known to the confectioner's art, graced either end of the table.

One of the most prominent features of the whole affair was the decorous geniality and hearty good cheer of everybody present. There were no speeches, no toasts, and no boisterous hilarity, yet the banquet was *par fait*, and must be noted as a decided success.

NASHVILLE.

Accident on the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad—Immigrants from Virginia—The Constitutional Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 8.—A passenger train on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad ran off the track this morning at Cleveland, injuring nearly a score of passengers, one of whom, it is thought, fatally. One lady had an arm and leg broken, and two or three other passengers had limbs broken.

About 150 immigrants from Virginia have passed through this city within the last week, en route for Christian county, Kentucky, where they propose to settle. One thousand altogether were to have left Virginia for Tennessee and Kentucky, nearly 300 being destined for the country surrounding Hopkinsville.

There will be a quorum in the Constitutional Convention when it meets here on Monday, there being over fifty members already in the city. It is supposed that it will remain in session about two months. All the indications are that its deliberations will be safe and guarded, and that in the amended constitution the colored man will have the full status of full citizenship. There will be only four or five Radicals in the body.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 8.—The House to-day passed resolutions honoring the memory of General Jackson, and in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans. Resolutions providing for the apointment of a committee to prepare a system of public schools suitable to the demands of the day, and report to the next Legislature, were referred to committee.

Bills relative to delinquent railroads were made special order for Wednesday next. A bill requiring the Secretary of State to redeem notes of the Bank of Tennessee, issued prior to 1861, for taxes, passed on second reading.

In the Senate the bill repealing the law authorizing a change of venue on oath of a loyal citizen, passed on the third reading.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—A dispatch reported from Jefferson City that an effort will be made in the Legislature to investigate the alleged connection of the State Auditor, Treasurer, and Fund Commissioner with the New York syndicate, which was exposed by the New York Evening Post last June.

A typographical error in the lower house providing that, where counties and towns have or shall hereafter create debts to aid in building railroads by the 1st January of which the taxable wealth of such counties or towns shall be augmented, taxes derived from the increased valuation of property within their limits shall be pledged to the payment of interest and principal of railroad debt, bonds by which such debts are evidenced, and the duty of the County Auditor's office, whose duty it shall be annually to estimate the rate of per centage requisite to pay the interest and certify the same to the County Clerk, who shall place such per centage on the tax books the same as he does State tax. The Collector is bound to collect the tax so collected for interest on bonds into the State treasury and the Treasurer is charged with the duty of paying interest on the bonds.

FOREIGN.

U. S. Grant Proposes to Make the Grand Tour.

French Tolerance of Newspaper Opinions.

Compromise on the Dogma of Infallibility.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Times' Paris dispatch says that the privilege has just been granted to an American company by the Portuguese Government to land and operate a cable in the Azores, to be laid from New York to the Azores, thence to England, near Brighton, and thence by the two latter lines to France, near Havre, and Holland, near the Hague. This company promises cheaper rates than those of existing lines. Part of the stock is paid in full, and the rest will only be issued as required in the process of construction. The cable will probably be laid during the present year.

GRANT TO VISIT THE CROWNED HEADS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A story has been extensively circulated on the continent lately, that President Grant will soon visit the sovereigns of Europe, and that he will make the transAtlantic voyage accompanied by a fleet of iron-clads.

YACHT CHALLENGE.

Mr. Wm. Douglas has issued a challenge to the world, to race his yacht Sapobo from Ann to Sandy Hook, on the 4th of July next.

AMERICAN FINANCES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Review of to-day, in an article on American finances, thinks that the chances are decidedly against the republication of the national debt on the part of the United States, because its payment is easy and profitable.

FRANCE.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The trial of the editors of the Rappel (three-cent morning newspaper) on violation of the law relating to the press, has been brought to an end. Charles Hugo and Felix Pyat, the chief editors, were each sentenced to four months imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine for having distributed among soldiers in barracks an article calculated to foment insurrection.

PARDONED.

Prince Minister Ollivier recently petitioned for a pardon of the miners who have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for participation in the riots at Aubin some time ago. The prisoners were set at liberty.

FERE BYACINTHE.

A correspondent of the Temps, writing from Rome, ridicules the story, extensively circulated, that Pere Hyacinthe is engaged in preaching to the Ecumenical Council, was not heard nor recognized.

RESIGNATION OF AMBASSADORS.

It is reported to-day, on the best authority, that the French Ambassadors at London and Berlin have resigned.

THE QUESTION OF INFALLIBILITY.

The Memorial Diplomatique asserts that a compromise has been effected on the question of the infallibility of the Pope. Infallibility will be affirmed, but discent from the article will be carefully avoided.

ARMY REDUCTION.

It is reported that the Ministry will propose a reduction in the contingent force of levies twenty-five thousand to one hundred thousand men.

PARIS MAGISTRACY.

Mr. Ollivier to-day received the Magistracy of Paris in a body.

THE MINISTRY.

Yesterday there was an important reunion of Ministers at the Ministry of Justice. Another meeting was held to-day under the Presidency Emperor.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is said that a circular has been sent by the new Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of all the departments, making known the policy of the Government. The documents, it is further said, are very liberal in tone.

SPAIN.

THE MINISTRY—POLITICAL AGITATION.

MADRID, Jan. 8.—Nothing yet settled concerning the Ministry. There is much political agitation throughout the country.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

BOSTON, Jan. 8, evening—Consols for money 92¾, account 92¾. American securities—U. S. 6-20's, 1867's, 92¾@92¾; 1868's, 92¾@92¾; 5-20's, 91¾@91¾; 10-40's, 89¾@89¾.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 8—Bonds 97@98.

PARIS, Jan. 8—Bourse firm at 74f 75c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 8—Petroleum quiet, spot and March 53f.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—Cotton quiet, middling uplands 12d; do Orleans 12¼d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters; No. 2 red winter wheat 9s 4d; white 9s 7d; No. 1 California 9s 4½d; white 9s 7d; Western Canal No. 2 m ss, 28s 6d. Oats 26s 9d. Barley 35s. Pork 82s 6d. Beef 102s. Lard 75s. Cheese, 83s. Bacon 61s. Tallow 41s 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 8—Tallow 6 6d. Petroleum at Antwerp firm.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

An Airline Railroad Between the two Cities.

[From the Philadelphia Press, 6th.]

The inauguration of a scheme to bring the two leading cities of the American Union into speedier communication by means of express passenger notice. This is especially true when the exception of to great a work is connected so intimately with its completion. An airline road to New York is one of the things of the near future. Yesterday the enterprise took hand with enthusiasm, and what is still better, tangible shape. Several gentlemen of New York and Philadelphia and New Jersey were in consultation together, and they resolved to bring New York within two hours' ride of Philadelphia. It is a bold conception, but only practicable, or, if a commonplace idea, only to be carried out by bold men.

The survey of the route has been completed, and the plan is to have a bridge constructed across the Delaware at Yardleyville, and passing through Mercer, Somerset, and Middlesex counties, to New Brunswick, New Jersey. The road is to be built in the most substantial manner, to be laid with steel rails, and with curves and grades equal to a level. In its respect it is to embody all the perfection of the English roads. To-day the company opens an office in this city, and opportunity will be given for the take stock, in shares of ordinary. An enterprise having so liberal and feasible a scope, and in the hands of energetic men, cannot fail to be successful. Similar enterprises have been trying to persuade her to return to him, but she has firmly refused to do so, and has led a wretched life with her father's family. Yesterday afternoon, as she was going to the house of a neighbor named Mrs. Earl, who lives a short distance from her father's, she was met by her husband, who endeavored to induce her to return and live with him. He persuaded her to do so, and Mrs. Earl's, and upon her again refusing to go to her father's house with him, he seized her, and, she still taking effort in her right cheek, passing through, knocked out a tooth, and blood flowed freely from her mouth. He immediately seized her again, and she fell passing through the window, and she fell upon her knees, threw her arms up to protect her face, and was cut in the head, and she was struck in the back of the head, the ball passing through and entering, her skull near the center of her head, passing in a slanting way and came out just above the right temple. The desperate husband then took a vial from his pocket and poured a large quantity of strychnine down his throat, and then struck with a large butcher-knife, and shot himself through the head with a revolver, thus using poison, knife and pistol in the fell determination to kill himself scarcely with a parallel in the catalogue of suicides. A large number of neighbors assembled at the house of the officer, whose duty it shall be annually to estimate the rate of per centage requisite to pay the interest and certify the same to the County Auditor, who shall place such per centage on the tax books the same as he does State tax. The Collector is bound to collect the tax so collected for interest on bonds into the State treasury and the Treasurer is charged with the duty of paying interest on the bonds.

NEW YORK.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The money mark't closed easy at 6@7 per cent. on call, and prime indorsed notes range from 8 to 12 per cent.

The weekly bank statement shows an increase of $3,979,000 in loans, $4,497,922 in specie, $1,-699,868 in deposits, and $2,866,120 in legal tenders. The circulation is decreased $18,407.

The Government bond market was strong at advanced quotations. At 5:40 P. M. the market closed very strong. The foreign exchange market is dull. The gold market opened strong at 123 and declined to 121⅞; again advanced to 122⅜ and closed at 3 P. M. at 122¼.

The stock market opened active and buoyant, with a general advance in prices. Afterwards there was a reaction and decline owing to sales to realize profits, but the market closed strong, with an upward tendency.

[To the Associated Press.]

NAVAL MATTERS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The United States steamship Albany, whose connection with the Samana bay expedition rendered her famous for a brief period, is now being dismantled and will probably go out of commission today. The iron-clad Roanoke, which was to have been stationed in the bay as a guard ship, during the Spanish excitement, has but a few men at work on board, and it is probable that she will not soon be put in commission. The Colorado is to be ready by the 15th of February. The United States sailing sloop Saratoga is being fitted out for duty in Samana bay.

NEW SUBMARINE CABLE.

The United States steamer Yantic is being fitted out in the most complete manner, with sounding apparatus and necessary material for running a line of deep sea soundings for a submarine telegraph cable, which is to connect the West India Islands with South America. Her cruise will probably be laid during the present year.

INDIANA.

Democratic State Convention.

Nomination of State Officers—State Central Committee—Resolutions, Speeches, etc.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 8.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at the Academy of Music at 10 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Hon. Laf. C. Develin, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson was appointed temporary chairman.

Upon a call of counties, every county in the State was found to be represented by regularly-appointed delegates.

On motion a committee was appointed to select permanent officers for the convention, which, after being absent a few moments, reported the following:

Gen. James S. Slack, President; R. D. Bright and L. G. Matthews, Secretaries, and one Vice President from each Congressional District.

The following gentlemen were appointed as the State Central Committee:

1st District—J. G. Vanrensselaer; 2d—John S. Davis; 3d—E. D. Slater; 4th—Nathan Raymond; 5th—E. S. Attwood; 6th—Wm. Mack; 7th—J. S. Williams; 8th—J. Switzer; 9th—J. O. Benson; 10th—E. W. Brown; 11th—J. F. Daily.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were then made: Judges of the Supreme Court—Hon. James L. Worden, Judge A. C. Downey, Hon. S. H. Buskirk, and Hon. John Pettit.

For Secretary of State—Col. Norman Eddy, of St. Joseph.

For Auditor of State—John C. Shoemaker, of Perry.

For Treasurer of State—James B. Ryan, of Marion.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—M. B. Hopkins, of Jasper.

For Attorney General—Bayless W. Hanna, of Terre Haute.

While the balloting for officers was progressing a delegate proposed three cheers for the State of New York for repealing the veto appropriating the fifteenth amendment, which were given with a will.

THE RESOLUTIONS

The following are the resolutions adopted:

That the Democracy of Indiana, in delegate convention assembled, declare that the Federal Union of all the States, and the equality of the several States, should be preserved, and to secure that great national blessing the Constitution must be respected and observed, and every approach to centralized despotism defeated, whether attempted by Congress or the Executive.

That the record of events have more than ever convinced us of the infamous and revolutionary character of the reconstruction measures of Congress, which have been a gross usurpation and an invasion of the sovereign and reserved rights of the people and of all the States.

That we denounce the action of the Supreme Court of the United States, as essential to the safety and security of the States and the people, and we approve the measures of Congress, having in view the limitation of the powers of that court to adjudicate on the constitutionality of Congress, is a dangerous evidence of the usurpation by a portion of the Ærie Railway Company, to answer an indictment pending them with conspiracy to rob and injure the Hoop Locomotive and Machine Company, of Patterson, in taking illegal rates for transporting locomotives over the road. They were held to bail for trial. Preliminaries are now being completed for the impeachment of some four hundred suits, all among the officers of the road for alleged overcharges for transportation of freight.

GEORGE PEABODY'S WILL.

The Entry at Doctors' Commons, London.

The following is a copy of the main provisions of George Peabody's will, as taken from the books of Doctor's Commons, London:

I, George Peabody, of London, do make this my last will and testament:

Firstly—I direct that my remains shall be sent to the United States, and that a tomb be incorporated by the name of Peabody, in the county of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that the same be called and known as the Peabody Institute, and be deposited in the ground appropriated to that purpose in the cemetery in Danvers, Grove, in Salem, in said county near the Peabody homestead, under the direction of my executors, hereinafter named.

Secondly—I give and bequeath to Henry West, of 22 Old Broad street, London, £2,000, and, in the event of his decease, to his wife, Louisa Jane West, in the event of her decease, to his surviving children.

Thirdly—I give and bequeath to Thomas Fenton, of 20 Old Broad street, London, the sum of £1,000; and in the event of his decease, to his wife, Annette Emma Fenton; and in the event of her decease, to her surviving children. And I empower my executors to pay the above-named legacies within six months after my decease, and that free from any tax, duty or charge whatever.

Fourthly—I give and bequeath to the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, the American Minister at the Court of St. James, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, Bart., and Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., of London, and Peabody Donation Fund, and their successors, trustees of the said fund, the sum of £150,000, sterling, for the benefit of the dwelling-houses for the laboring poor of London, as defined in my late letters to the said trustees, and I direct that the said sum be considered a part of the second trust, and disposed of in accordance with the said trust. And I direct that the said trustees may increase the said sum of £150,000, pay to said trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund £100,000 on the first January, which will be in the year 1874, and the sum of £50,000 at any time during the year of 1875. As this work progresses the labor and responsibility increase, and I therefore deem it essential that a trustee be added, who will have the necessary time and possess the requisite knowledge of all that may be required for the proper administration of the trust. Without assuming to dictate to the trustees, I would mention the name of Charles Reed, Esq., M. P., as well calculated to me for his high and most honorable character, as a most suitable person to fill that office.

Fifthly—I nominate, constitute and appoint Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, of 81 Eaton square, Pimlico, Middlesex, and of Rowfant, in the parish of Worth, Sussex, Baronet, Charles Reed, of Erismead House, Hackney, Middlesex, Esq., M. P., George Peabody Russell, of Salem, Essex, and State of Massachusetts, United States, Esq., R. Singleton Peabody, of Salem, Essex, and State of Massachusetts, counsellor, and Charles W. Chandler, of Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, counsellor, executors of this my last will and testament, fully authorizing the said Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, and said Charles Reed, called my London executors, to act independently of the said Peabody Russell, said R. Singleton Peabody, and said Charles W. Chandler, called my American executors to act independently of my said London executors—that is to say my London executors to have full management and control of the trust property in England, and my American executors to have full management and control of my real and personal estate in America, and to take out letters testamentary from the Surrogate's Court of London, and from the Probate Court of the State of Massachusetts, or elsewhere in the United States, as may be necessary, and I direct that all my executors, my London and American, may act together with the utmost harmony and good feeling on a level. In this respect it is to embody all the perfection of the English roads. To-day the company opens an office in this city, and opportunity will be given for the take stock, in shares of ordinary. An enterprise having so liberal and feasible a scope, and in the hands of energetic men, cannot fail to be successful. Similar enterprises have been trying to persuade her to return to him, but she has firmly refused to do so, and has led a wretched life with her father's family. Yesterday afternoon, as she was going to the house of a neighbor named Mrs. Earl, who lives a short distance from her father's, she was met by her husband, who endeavored to induce her to return and live with him. He persuaded her to do so, and Mrs. Earl's, and upon her again refusing to go to her father's house with him, he seized her, and she, still taking effort in her right cheek, passing through, knocked out a tooth, and blood flowed freely from her mouth. He immediately seized her again, and she fell passing through the window, and she fell upon her knees, threw her arms up to protect her face, and was cut in the head, and she was struck in the back of the head, the ball passing through and entering, her skull near the center of her head, passing in a slanting way and came out just above the right temple. The desperate husband then took a vial from his pocket and poured a large quantity of strychnine down his throat, and then struck with a large butcher-knife, and shot himself through the head with a revolver, thus using poison, knife and pistol in the fell determination to kill himself scarcely with a parallel in the catalogue of suicides. A large number of neighbors assembled at the house of the officer, whose duty it shall be annually to estimate the rate of per centage requisite to pay the interest and certify the same to the County Auditor, who shall place such per centage on the tax books the same as he does State tax. The Collector is bound to collect the tax so collected for interest on bonds into the State treasury and the Treasurer is charged with the duty of paying interest on the bonds.

THE TARRYTOWN TRAGEDY.

Full Particulars of the Sleepy Hollow Murders.

History of the Murderer and his Victims.

[From the New York Sun, 8th.]

Since the days of Washington Irving's mythical Ichabod Crane, Sleepy Hollow has not been so deeply moved and thoroughly excited as over the fearfully bloody tragedy on New Year's day. At first the feeling in regard to this horror was so strong that no correct version of the affair was obtained from any source. All sorts of reports found currency, and greedy reporters were compelled to be satisfied with such meager grains of verifiable information as they could glean from the garrulity of a population, each individual member of which had a version of his or her own to give. But now the excitement has so far subsided that the neighbors and friends of the parties to the tragedy are able to talk rationally and give connected particulars of facts and circumstances. One of the Sun reporters has been waiting for this opportune time, and after faithfully canvassing the entire circle of acquaintances of both the murderer and his victims, and conversing leisurely with nearly every family in the neighborhood, has been enabled to prepare

AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE TRAGEDY.

In giving this account, however, he prefers, for the better information of the reader, and in order to convey a more intelligent idea of the case, to commence back at the beginning, when Beckout first developed the spirit and deposition that has culminated so shockingly. The antecedents and family relations of the murderer have been given in former published statements. He who married to Miss Knoop, his unfortunate wife, about twelve years ago. The marriage was strongly opposed by the young lady's father, a very respectable and wealthy gentleman, residing at or near Sing Sing. So earnest was his opposition to the marriage that an unpleasant feeling for many years existed between the two families, and no further than a mere bowing recognition did they speak to each other. Whether he had doubts of the success of his matrimonial venture at the time, as he had also invited them and Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Fashary to a grand dinner party at his house. It would seem, however, that these were mere formal invitations, if given at all, and were not accepted. For on Thursday Mr. Iris Miller asked Beckout if he would go with his wife to New York and shoot at a mark. Beckout declined this invitation on the ground that his eyesight was bad, and that his hands were not steady enough to shoot. There are others again who think he meditated getting all the people in the house for the purpose of indulging in wholesale butchery. This claim to believe that he had seven victims marked. Of this, however, there is no reasonable proof.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MURDER.

On New Year's morning Beckout took down his double-barreled fowling-piece, which was hanging in the kitchen, where he usually kept it, and discharged both barrels. He then cleaned out the barrels carefully and reloaded the piece with a shot, instead of returning the gun to its usual place, he took it into the bed-room back of the sitting-room and left it there. He then took his six-barreled pistol and did the same thing, and reloaded it from that and reloaded it, putting it in his pocket.

THE FIRST CALL.

About 11 o'clock in the morning a neighbor named Campbell called. While Campbell was there, Beckout took a pitcher and went into the cellar to fill it with cider, going down the outside door on the north side. On coming from the cellar he saw his neighbor, Frank Weeks, in his yard and a short distance down the road. Beckout called to him and asked him to have some New Year's, at the same time holding up the pitcher. Weeks replied by shaking his head. Beckout then went into the house and offered Mr. Campbell a glass of cider, at the same time making some remark about Weeks' refusal to come. Campbell noticed that Beckout was not only drunk, but had nothing about it. Making his call short, he soon left.

THE VICTIMS COME.

About twenty minutes after Campbell left Mr. Rendell and his wife came over to enter the house by the kitchen door. What occurred in the apartments occupied by them is now a probability that the full story will soon be told. One of Mr. Weeks' daughters was at that time in the apartments occupied by the Yerks. Within ten minutes of the time these parties entered the house Mrs. Yerks and Miss Weeks heard the report of firearms in Beckout's room. Mrs. Yerks said, "I wonder if he would shoot anybody?" Miss Weeks replied to the effect that there was no danger of that. Then a scuffle was heard, when Miss Weeks remarked that she "guessed they were dancing a jig." As she was about ready to go, she went out, and on gaining the front of the house, saw Charles Rendell by the gate, his face covered with blood. She cried out, "Oh, Charles, what is it?" Rendell started back toward the house, partly stumbled on the doorstep, fell, and in this way he crossed the body of Mrs. Beckout which lay partially in front of the sitting room door, and fell upon the lounge moaning and begging for help.

THE ALARM—THE SCENE.

The alarm was quickly raised, and the neighbors promptly rushed in. The scene that met their eyes was fully described. The elder Rendell sat in his chair, bleeding from his left temple, moaning and begging for help, but fast sinking into unconsciousness. Mrs. Beckout lay upon the floor in front of the door leading from the kitchen into the sitting room, apparently dead. She, however, was not dead, but rallied enough to recognize those around her, and speak some of their names, and then soon closed her eyes forever.

THE STORY.

Beckout got his victims placed and gave them each a glass of cider. Then, stepping into his bedroom, he procured his gun, already prepared for use, and, standing in the doorway, with his accustomed skill as a marksman, covered both rooms with a deadly sweep of the weapon. It is probable that the elder Rendell was shot first, the charge entering the neck, severing the carotid artery and spinal cord, thus causing instant death. Holding the piece still at his shoulder, the murderer swept quickly around until Charles Rendell was in range, and then fired again, but fortunately too quick. The main charge passed by the left side of his head, lacerating the ear horribly. The gun-lock he held [illegible] his hand was thrown up in ward off a shot. It was shivered, and the fragments driven into the young man's forehead and left eye. One or two scattering shot also took effect upon the skull, probably not penetrating the brain. Then, as there were so close together that Charles does not distinguish them, and does not yet know that he has been shot at more than once, he turned at work at the further end of the kitchen when the shooting occurred. She ran to the door and fell across the threshold in the paroxysm of death. He quickly clubbed the gun and beat her brains out with two blows. It is impossible to probable that it was no part of the murderer's intention to kill her, but meeting her as he did, he fulfilled his first impulses, and killed her.

THE FLIGHT AND CONFESSION.

When he had accomplished his murderous work, the assassin fled the house, ran east on the sleeves rode Clap, and an old hat perched upon his head. Gaining the street, he started upon a run down the road. A little boy who had heard the reports of the gun ran to Rendell's house and told the folks of Beckout's murderous work. He instantly snatched up a pistol and started in pursuit. Meeting a Mr. Miller, about half a mile on the road to Tarrytown, Mr. Miller in his yard, he threw down his gun, and cried "I'm a stained man! I'm a ruined man! I have shot Charley Rendall. Kill me! Take me to jail. Kill me, Charley, poor Charley." Miller, who got him into the house and his gun from him, and endeavored to quiet him. A messenger was then sent to ascertain what had been done, and on learning the facts the miserable men was taken to town and delivered to a constable.

MRS. CHARLES RENDELL'S CONDITION.

Young Rendell, after receiving the wound, staggered out of the house and back again, as described above, and then became unconscious until [illegible] Dr. Purdy arrived. He called in Dr. Sorbinet, the attending physician, did what he could for the poor fellow, and then proceeded to the house of Mrs. Rendell. Sheldrake, where he found Mrs. Rendell in a state of hysterics. On coming to his senses Mrs. Rendell remarked that if the colored people were educated so that they could imitate their friends and representatives in the North, as they are in the case of these people much greater than what has yet been seen from the more northerly part of the southern States [illegible] to what he alternately designates as the "cotton belt" and the "black belt." As it is, the exodus is as yet limited, though it is none the less certain and definite. Significant changes, however, are now in progress—the movement of the laboring white westward and the colored freedman to the south—the general beliefs that there will be a great change in the elements of population in certain parts of the Southern States. It appears to him assured that the status will be this: the old slave-master will be face to face with his old slave, now a freedman; and that one will inhabit the black belt, and control it.

In so far as the observation of the General indicates data that have come under his own notice, we recognize their value and importance. In so far as he indulges in speculation, it is not necessary that we should assent to the belief that the colored freedman of the statements have been confirmed in a remarkable manner by advices we have received and have not yet published. From time to time, from other sources. We have had correspondence from the far South alluding to the sudden emigrations of the poorer classes of whites; and the reason generally assigned for this emigration has been the same—the different treatment they have found in becoming landholders in this older States of the South, and the facility with which they can acquire land in the newer States of the southwest. The [illegible] of various women did not live. And this is the general impression of those who knew her. She has a twin sister, who was educated in Mount St. Vincent, in the city, and is now a member of the order of the Sisters of Charity. Another sister, Mary, married Mr. Augustus Baldwin, of this city, and is still living here. The family is consequently respectable in all its connections and above reproach.

THE MOVING SOUTH.

An Army Officer on Southern Emigration—"Comments by the Tribune."

[From the New York Tribune.]

An army officer who has for some years held chief command in one of the Gulf States has been engaged in making observations and collecting facts regarding certain noteworthy movements of the elements of population that have latterly been going on in the South. It appears from the notes of the General that both the whites and the blacks of the Southern States have begun shifting very extensively their localities. The movement of the two races not being in the same direction, but toward different regions.

The chief emigration from the old slave States lying on the Atlantic coast and stretching to the Mississippi has attracted the attention of the General. There is a great stream of laborers and artisans moving from these regions to the West, to the lands on the Arkansas and Red rivers, and to Texas. At many points on the Mississippi levees have not been able to put them across fast enough. It has seemed of late as though South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama were being depopulated of that element which formed the only link between the dominant white and the laboring black. The General says that, a short while ago, he traveled for hours through a country with a large body of white emigrants; and he has come to the conclusion, after careful observation, that there must be 20,000 whites have left Georgia and Alabama within the year. The [illegible] have not been counting in these figures, and there is a train in the tunnel, and allows it to remain steaming dinner until it has emerged at the other end, which, as it happens, is the signal to [illegible] by power, as it is going the wrong way in the tunnel. It strikes New York in projection at the side of the track, and returns the danger signal back to its original position. The train moves on, and in a few seconds the whole happened some time ago in a tunnel not far from Albany, on the Hudson River Railroad, and several lives lost, and cannot but think that this system of signals been the means, on the operation there, it would not have happened.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	EUREKA	5 P. M.
Tenn. River	PINK VARNER	5 P. M.
Cincinnati	GEO. W. KEMP	5 P. M.
Memphis	SILVER WAVE	10 M.
New Orleans	HAMPTON	10 M.

ARRIVALS—Jan. 8.

Gen. Lytle, Cin. 7 m.,

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail.....$12 00
Six Months.....6 00
Three months.....3 00
One month.....1 00

To city subscribers, per week, 20 cents, payable to the carrier, or $1 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 5 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail.....$2 00
One year, delivered in the city.....2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week (Sunday excepted) three a week, 50 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year.....$2 00
Single copy, six months.....1 25
Five copies, one year, each.....1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each.....1 50
Twenty copies and over, one year, each.....1 25

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $2 per year each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers, and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 75 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $3; two months, $5; three months, $6; every other day one month, $10; two months, $16; three months, $22.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 30 cents.

"City Items" 50 cents per line, "City Items" 25 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 10 cents per line, each insertion. "Medical," "Astrological" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and other type advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have standing accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills rendered from date of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for. If no charge be specified by the correspondent, it will

YUBA DAM.

Our Domestic Affections and our Pistol.

FRANKFORT, KY., Dec. 31, 1869.

The pistol question has another side, a side altogether honorable to us lords of creation, because it transforms us from heroes into targets. The idea of a fragile woman taking a little pistol and killing a great healthy man for something he did do, or for something he did not do, is entirely abhorrent to the masculine mind and totally at war with the genius of our constitutions and all its amendments. But the disgusting practice is quite common. If a gushing, and therefore trusting, maiden deposits her affections upon a thing bearing the form of a man, and he fails to come up to the scratch, it is considered the correct thing for the maiden with the crushed affections and feelings, to get herself a pistol, find the miscreant until she overtakes him, and then pop him in the abdobelly. So he dies for a thoughtless word or an overdrawn compliment, leaving brothers, sisters and parents in a state of distraction, but what of that? The young lady is a heroine, cleared by a virtuous jury and is deified by lamenting chambermaids evermore. Now I do not say that all this is not right, but I am speaking of the inconvenience of the practice to Chawles and Fred. It is a demnition bore.

PRACTICAL EFFECTS.

These female shooters are an admitted nuisance and past all doubt dangerous. They generally shoot to kill, and never mistake the victim nor miss him and kill an innocent bystander. In this respect they are far above the male gunnists who mix their jealousy with whisky, and if they fail to find their dearest friend when they go libertine hunting, they are sure to break the legs of a pious classleader across the way.

There is no city in the world where the domestic affections and gunpowder are more intimately associated than in Chicago. If a young gentleman of that ilk desires to reform and marry—and what young gentleman does not—he does so at the imminent risk of having his bowels interviewed on the night of his wedding by a bullet sped from the hand of a cast-off mistress. If a married gentleman of the strictest probity and of the aforesaid city mistakes the number of his door and enters a similar one, and has to sit up all night preparing a case which comes up for argument next day—and if, again, he does not continue to make that mistake at stated intervals, he is liable on any morning at breakfast to have his sugar-bowl shattered by a pistol ball, discharged by a female with disheveled hair. This female believed that man of probity to be single. Believing, she listens. Listening, she falls. When that man of probity thinks she has fallen about enough, he corrects his mistake, and the female with disheveled hair gets up and shoots his sugar-bowl.

OUTCROPPINGS OF THE PISTOL.

One of the fruits of this system of firing pistols over the grave of deceased virtue is seen in the increasing aggressiveness of the gentler sex toward their natural tyrant, man. It has come to such a pass that a man traveling unprotected by a woman, is liable to be taken up as a estray and confiscated to the use of the first strong minded woman he meets. We all remember the recent outrage of a female who forcibly took possession of and retained part of a sleeping berth which had been selected and paid for by a wretched man. We don't know who that female was, but we do know that she was not Anna Dickinson or any of the young and comely squallers for women's rights. If it was probably boldly intrenched in wrinkles and fortified with hair moles, so the poor devil of a man who owned the berth made a virtue of repugnance and blabbed. At how many outrages of a similar nature may be transpiring of which we shall never hear, where the poor victim suffers in silence in order to avoid the ridicule of a heartless world! How many, indeed! This is not a conundrum, and no one need expect an answer until all secrets are given up.

A PERSONAL INCIDENT.

I alike extremely to parade my own experiences and griefs before a wise and discriminating public. I know it is in vitched bad taste, but when a great principle is to be advanced, and it can be illustrated and enforced by a few of my personal sorrows and tribulations, I hesitate no o make the sacrifice. If the public does notice it, the public knows pretty well by this te what it can do.

I was twelve ng no longer ago than last summer in blue ing Kansas. On the omnibus which took the passengers from the hotel to Leavenworth to ti depot of the Missouri Pacific railroad consisted, besides myself, a youngish-looking lad in black, a chubby child about four years old, and six parcels comprising boxes, baske and bundles. My eyes sought this lady's bgage-master, but found him not. I immediately decided upon a very selfish policy, which was this: That lady is traveling alone. I can help it; I am doing the same thing. Si is nothing to me; those bundles are nothing; neither is the child. I will mind my ow business, and let her attend to hers. Wh the omnibus reached the depot, I jumped ut, took two steps, and turned back for verchame. The lady gave me a reproachful lookand the largest bundle. I set them all down on the platform. Then I took out baby. Then assisted baby's mother to alight (weight 14 pounds). Then I put the whole concern bo a car. Then I got checks for her baggage and when I handed them to her I sat down opposite, speaking with that satisfaction which the consciousness of having performed a good action always imparts. She sweetly smiled and thanked me. For the first time I noticed that she had a pretty mouth and liquid black eyes. I sweetly smiled, and asked her if she was traveling far. "To Pittsburg sir," she said. Then, assuming my most paternal tone, I was ninny enough to say unto that unprotected female:

"Pardon me, madam, but, with your youth and remarkable beauty, do you consider it entirely safe to travel so far alone?"

I expected a simper in reply. Nary a simp. The whole aspect of that angelic countenance had changed—that mouth, so pretty just now, looked a though biting was its sole business. From those liquid eyes darted forked lightnings. Itxing those dreadful orbs on me, she said:

"Sir, are you a married man?"

My first impulse was to tell the truth, but I recollected having told it to a woman once and of getting into a scrape thereby, so I lied as follows:

"Yes, madam, I have a wife at our little home in Bangor, Maine."

"Why is *she* not with you?"

"Because—well she is in delicate health and unable to bear the fatigues of travel."

"Yes, but you can leave her in solitude and pain, and go travelling over the world, enjoying yourself, and passing yourself off for a single man."

"Madam!"

"I thought you was a single man. I had a right to think so from your marked attentions to me. No honorable married man will squeeze a strange lady as you did me when you lifted me from the omnibus to the platform." (I *had* to squeeze the infamous wretch or let her drop. I wish I had it all to do over again.)

She then threw her head back, rolled her eyes about, and exclaimed:

"O woman! woman! how much longer will you submit to your present degradation? How much longer will you suffer your heaven born rights to be trampled into the dust? How much longer must all your finer feelings be ground to powder by the iron heel of your natural tyrant, man? How long, O, Lord, how long?"

Here she paused, rested her head in the corner of the seat, shut her eyes, and swallowed rapidly. Suddenly she started up, all animation, and said:

"Yes, 'tis so! It is the only way. We must move in the matter ourselves."

She then reached down for her satchel and commenced opening it. I thought it was time for me to move too, and I started for the next car. As I was going out the door of the saloon swung to with a bang. I knew it was a pistol, but I could not tell whether the ball ranged up or down, or went plumb through, or had mercifully traveled around by the way of the ribs. Reaching the next car I fell into a seat more dead than alive. I was not thoroughly restored until I had carefully examined my coat for bullet holes. I only succeeded in finding two small apertures, one in the elbow of each sleeve.

YUBA DAM.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Observance of the Day—The Legislature—Railroad Matters—Unadulterated Whisky—Minors—Special Committees—Personal—Amusements.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CELEBRATION OF THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

ROOM No. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL, }
FRANKFORT, KY., January 8, 1870. }

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans is to-day duly celebrated at the Kentucky State Capital, and as I write the booming of a heavy piece of artillery reverberating about twice every minute from Arsenal Hill reminds me that the national salute is being fired. I am correctly informed such salute consists of one gun for every State, and though the leaders of that revolutionary party which has, most unfortunately for the country, been for some years still in power, read out of the Union several States, and, among them, the mountain State of Pendleton and of Wolfe, yet may it be relied on with certainty that Kentucky, Virginia's first-born, in her commemoration of the day, forgets not the love and least of all "the Old Dominion," which is really and constitutionally in the Union.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Fox pantomimic troupe held forth to a crowded house at Major Hall last evening. Anything at all respectable in the way of entertainments has always patronized at Frankfort during the legislative session. I understand that the manager of the Lindell Opera House company has it in contemplation to favor the capital with a benefit some time this winter. Z.

ELIZABETHTOWN.

What It Is, and What It Probably Will Be.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

January 1st, 1870, finds your occasional correspondent in the most lovely town whose name heads this letter, and which is only known as the county seat of Hardin county, and a way station on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. But if I am not much mistaken in my opinion it is destined, at no very distant day, to be a large and flourishing town.

The Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad is completed several miles from this town already, and will be completed its entire length in probably eighteen months. And in a few years it will undoubtedly be continued, or another road will be built, from here to the mouth of the Big Sandy river, and from there be continued to a connection with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and with a road that will eventually be built from Norfolk, Va. Some of the old-fashioned "good augur" style of folks may think this a wild calculation, but time will prove it is not.

The intersection of two such roads as the Louisville and Nashville and Elizabethtown and Paducah with their numerous branches will make this a point at which several leading roads will center, and bring an immense amount of trade and travel to connect with these great roads, and a corresponding amount of local business. And all of them together will furnish great facilities for bringing raw materials herefor manufacturing purposes, and transporting manufactured goods. These facilities and the pleasant and very healthy location of this place, and the fertility of most of the surrounding country insure a consequent abundance and cheapness of provisions, will undoubtedly make it a desirable place to establish manufactories, and for operatives is them, to settle permanently.

The hilly sections of the country will furnish exhaustless quantities of the finest limestone, and also produce an abundance of the best fruits; and constitute the best of sheep pastures, and produce wool enough to supply one or more large woolen manufactories. Cotton manufactories could very cheaply get their supply of cotton and have a choice of markets or the advantage of several for their manufactured goods. The purest of water from large never-failing springs in the vicinity of the town makes it a most desirable location for a paper mill. On the completion of the railroads that will soon be built coal and iron can be brought together very cheap—both of the best quality—enough to make this place a little "Birmingham."

All these things being true, what is there to prevent this place from being in time all that I have predicted it will be? The town is near enough level to admit of its streets being laid out with regularity, and has sufficient diversity in various directions to give it thorough drainage, either by surface gutters or by sewers; consequently it will be very easily kept clean, a very important consideration in any town. Water-works equal to any in the United States could be easily erected in this place, for "Valley creek" running through it furnishes water equal to the famous Croton of New York, or Schuylkill of Philadelphia, and amply sufficient to run hydraulic pumps, by the erection of a dam above town, to force any desired quantity into reservoirs on an adjacent hill.

Elizabethtown was laid out in a thirty-acre plat in 1793 by Colonel Andrew Hynes, and was named after his wife, Elizabeth. Its present limit's one and a half miles square.

Nearly or quite one half of the business part of the town was burned last August, but it is being rebuilt in fine style and will soon look vastly better for its misfortune, through the energetic efforts of its inhabitants. Its present population is between 2,000 and 3,000. There are fewer very good houses, and fewer very poor ones in this town than in almost any one of the size I have seen in the State.

The people here generally seem to act upon, or in accordance with, the sentiment of the poet:

> He who holds fast the golden mean,
> And lives contentedly between
> The little and the great,
> Feels not the wants that pinch the poor,
> Nor pleases that insnare the rich man's door,
> Exhibiting all his state.

The court-house is a little, dilapidated brick building, which, unfortunately for the good looks of the town, escaped the great fire of last summer. Hardin county can afford a new and better one. H. M. A.

☞ At Wabash, Minnesota, an enterprising corporation had a poor man working for them by the year. While working on their mill-dam he fell into the river and was drowned. When his widow came to settle up his affairs, she found the dead man was docked four dollars a month on the time he had worked, because he had not finished the year out.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

Senate Discussion on a Joint Resolution Relative to the Kentucky, Hope and Globe Insurance Companies.

[Special Phonographic Reports for the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 8.

MR. SPALDING—*Mr. Speaker:* It was exactly such speeches as that of the Senator from Henry that got the policy-holders into this trouble. I was summoned as a witness, and I speak in respect to my friend from Henry—that led the Senator off into repealing the charters. Vituperation and tirade can do no good to the Company. Nobody is entering into a defense of wrongs done by that company. Nobody is desiring to defend Loftwich or any of his wrong acts. He cuts no figure in this house at all.

According to my recollection there was no Treasurer of this company at the time our committee went to Louisville, but after we went there the Board of Trustees appointed a Treasurer. Mr. Batcheler, who has since been appointed Receiver by the Chancellor. The assumption is that the court has done its duty, and required bond of the Receiver. Let us keep away further in that direction. Let these gentlemen go into the courts. I understand that a lawyer in Louisville getting a claim, so the weak, to carry the ir cases to the Court of Appeals. This is right and proper. Let this matter be settled in a tribunal having constitutional power to remedy this evil. Is it not better for them so to do than for us to undertake to take the law into our own hands, and commit such acts of violence independent of this kind? Are we, whenever public indignation happens to be aroused against a court of justice, to step in and say that the court and appoint "emolling committees" to so adjust matters? I think either the Chancellor has not extended these charters. He has simply decreed that the contracts made between policy-holders and the Company should not be impaired by acts of the Legislature because they are covered by the broad shield of the constitution. He has decreed the extinction of said Chancellor, as justice and equity may require among the other hundred of my constituents.

Section 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.—Acts of 1867-8, p. 50, chap. 906.

Now, sir, it is only necessary to exhume it into daylight a construction of this act which allows a Chancellor, against the wish of the parties before him, to send his rule all over the State without first bringing all parties into court. Without this act, can it be said that it is better in his own county. It is only under the single hand of the Chancellor that these executions can go to every part of the State, and parties have to answer to these executions. It is true, as the Senator from Henry stated, that every individual had a right to take his case to the Court of Appeals. One word in regard to the proposition which I submit. That which will tax the costs of this case out of the State Treasury. These institutions went forth under a charter granted by an act of the Legislature of Kentucky. They were indorsed to the people under the broad seal of the Legislature. If doors be thrown those institutions to operate in the State they have a right to presume that their represents ives have sufficiently considered the question. Previous to this time few of us comprehended the scope of these companies, and we know nothing of them till we seen their wonderful success. No 87 was the insurance companies of Ohio, New York and other cities, forming odd quickly introduced in wrinkles and fortified with hair moles, so the poor devil of a man who owned the berth made a virtue of repugnance and blabbed. At how many outrages of a similar nature may be transpiring of which we shall never hear, where the poor victim suffers in silence in order to avoid the ridicule of a heartless world! How many, indeed! This is not a conundrum, and no one need expect an answer until all secrets are given up.

MR. COOK—*Mr. Speaker:* I suppose that it is a matter of very little consequence to the people whether these assessments come from the Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, or whether they come from the Legislature; and I hope that no gentleman will presume that I have intended to charge anything wrong upon the Chancellor. On the contrary, he is a gentleman for whom I entertain a warm personal regard. I have simply said that I was ignorant of officials his decision, as one lawyer has the right to criticise the decision of another. I take it for granted that the fundamental question here involved is the validity of the companies in the State. They are not to have been fraudulent ab initio; that the offic rs voted themselves unlimited authority, and exercised commercial usage by drawing interest upon their own notes at the rate of six per cent. This resolution, as I understand it, does not affect these officers. If the gentleman will examine the report made to the Legislature, which I had the honor of being chairman, he will see that the Globe and Hope raised enormous amounts in the way of interest upon their own notes. I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the sec of the Louisville Insurance Company. It reads thus:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Kentucky Insurance Company," approved March 4, 1865, be and the same is here by repealed.

Section 2. The Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, on the 1st Monday in June next or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, on the petition of the Kentucky Insurance Company, shall cause possession of the office, books, accounts and assets of said company to be delivered of under the direction of said Chancellor, as justice and equity may require among the other hundred of my constituents.

Section 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.—Acts of 1867-8, p. 50, chap. 906.

Now, sir, it is only necessary to exhume it into daylight a construction of this act which allows a Chancellor, against the wish of the parties before him, to send his rule all over the State without first bringing all parties into court. Without this act, can it be said that it is better in his own county. It is only under the single hand of the Chancellor that these executions can go to every part of the State, and parties have to answer to these executions. It is true, as the Senator from Henry stated, that every individual had a right to take his case to the Court of Appeals. One word in regard to the proposition which I submit. That which will tax the costs of this case out of the State Treasury. These institutions went forth under a charter granted by an act of the Legislature of Kentucky. They were indorsed to the people under the broad seal of the Legislature. If doors be thrown those institutions to operate in the State they have a right to presume that their represents ives have sufficiently considered the question. Previous to this time few of us comprehended the scope of these companies, and we know nothing of them till we seen their wonderful success. No 87 was the insurance companies of Ohio, New York and other cities, forming odd quickly introduced in wrinkles and fortified with hair moles, so the poor devil of a man who owned the berth made a virtue of repugnance and blabbed. At how many outrages of a similar nature may be transpiring of which we shall never hear, where the poor victim suffers in silence in order to avoid the ridicule of a heartless world! How many, indeed! This is not a conundrum, and no one need expect an answer until all secrets are given up.

A PERSONAL INCIDENT.

I alike extremely to parade my own experiences and griefs before a wise and discriminating public. I know it is in vitched bad taste, but when a great principle is to be advanced, and it can be illustrated and enforced by a few of my personal sorrows and tribulations, I hesitate no o make the sacrifice. If the public does notice it, the public knows pretty well by this te what it can do.

I was twelve ng no longer ago than last summer in blue ing Kansas. On the omnibus which took the passengers from the hotel to Leavenworth to ti depot of the Missouri Pacific railroad consisted, besides myself, a youngish-looking lad in black, a chubby child about four years old, and six parcels comprising boxes, baske and bundles. My eyes sought this lady's bgage-master, but found him not. I immediately decided upon a very selfish policy, which was this: That lady is traveling alone. I can help it; I am doing the same thing. Si is nothing to me; those bundles are nothing; neither is the child. I will mind my ow business, and let her attend to hers. Wh the omnibus reached the depot, I jumped ut, took two steps, and turned back for verchame. The lady gave me a reproachful lookand the largest bundle. I set them all down on the platform. Then I took out baby. Then assisted baby's mother to alight (weight 14 pounds). Then I put the whole concern bo a car. Then I got checks for her baggage and when I handed them to her I sat down opposite, speaking with that satisfaction which the consciousness of having performed a good action always imparts. She sweetly smiled and thanked me. For the first time I noticed that she had a pretty mouth and liquid black eyes. I sweetly smiled, and asked her if she was traveling far. "To Pittsburg sir," she said. Then, assuming my most paternal tone, I was ninny enough to say unto that unprotected female:

"Pardon me, madam, but, with your youth and remarkable beauty, do you consider it entirely safe to travel so far alone?"

I expected a simper in reply. Nary a simp. The whole aspect of that angelic countenance had changed—that mouth, so pretty just now, looked a though biting was its sole business. From those liquid eyes darted forked lightnings. Itxing those dreadful orbs on me, she said:

"Sir, are you a married man?"

My first impulse was to tell the truth, but I recollected having told it to a woman once and of getting into a scrape thereby, so I lied as follows:

"Yes, madam, I have a wife at our little home in Bangor, Maine."

"Why is *she* not with you?"

"Because—well she is in delicate health and unable to bear the fatigues of travel."

"Yes, but you can leave her in solitude and pain, and go travelling over the world, enjoying yourself, and passing yourself off for a single man."

"Madam!"

"I thought you was a single man. I had a right to think so from your marked attentions to me. No honorable married man will squeeze a strange lady as you did me when you lifted me from the omnibus to the platform." (I *had* to squeeze the infamous wretch or let her drop. I wish I had it all to do over again.)

She then threw her head back, rolled her eyes about, and exclaimed:

"O woman! woman! how much longer will you submit to your present degradation? How much longer will you suffer your heaven

Mr. Cooper moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Adopted—yeas, 87; nays, 17.

Mr. Quirk—Expenditures of the Board of Internal Improvement—Authorizing the Governor to appoint an engineer to examine certain portions of Salt river, and make report to next General Assembly. (Appropriates $250 for that purpose.) Passed—yeas, 107; nays, 22.

LEAVES.

Mr. McCreary—To incorporate the Richmond Deposit Bank.

Mr. McKenzie—To incorporate the Hopkinsville and Beverly Turnpike Road Company.

REPORTED.

Mr. Glass—Bonds—To incorporate the Richmond Deposit Bank. Passed.

Mr. Hargis—Railroads—To incorporate the Louisville and Chattanooga Grand Trunk railroad.

Messrs. Pope and Harcourt offered amendments to the bill, which, together with the bill, were ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 12 M.

And then the House adjourned.

Shooting a Clergyman to Obtain Notoriety.

Some time ago an account was given of an attempt to shoot a clergyman in a Berlin church during the services. The trial of the assassin has taken place in Berlin, and has ended by his condemnation to twelve years' hard labor. Some of the points which came out at the trial are curious. Carl Billand, the son of a tailor in a small country town, and eighteen years old, was charged with having discharged a pis tol at Dr. Hoffric during service, with the attempt to murder him. He pleaded not guilty; inasmuch as a man has no free will, he therefore cannot be guilty. He had, however, lost his thinks, for this reason, to have committed no wrong." The young man is described as of only common appearance, and indifferent to his fate. His parents were highly religious people, and he too was of a religious turn of mind. While at school he was noted for his diligence and read them to his fellow pupils. When he left school he wanted to become an actor; but his father forced him to read for a schoolmaster's examination, which he did, but without being able to pass.

Again he renewed his solicitations for money to enable him to prepare for the stage, and this time the father yielded, frightened by his son's threat to commit suicide. He then led so dissipated and disreputable a life that the father withdrew his support, thus forcing him to return home. It was in order to avoid this that he determined to assume the "some clergyman," Many of his previous utterances among them, that "he must become either famous or notorious;" is a threat to kill one of the masters at school because he had done him some supposed injustice, show a weak mind and an eccentric and violent disposition.

When the prisoner, upon whom were found Schiller's "Robbers" and Goethe's "Faust," stated that the scene of Faust, going to take poison had suggested the shooting of a clergyman, the president expressed his astonishment thereat in the words, "This is inconceivable. This scene, in which Faust is moved to return by the sound of the bells, ought to have inspired you with the reverse feelings."

Singular Discovery.

A singular discovery was recently made upon the estate of a landed proprietor in Posen, Prussia. A workman was employed in digging up an old poplar tree which stood in the way. One day these persons suddenly disappeared from their work, when the proprietor found out that they had discovered some treasure and had decamped to the city of Posen. The estate was followed and succeeded in capturing the men, with the trea ure, consisting of Holland ducats to the value of nearly fifty thousand dollars. It is presumed the money had belonged to a court dame of August the Strong, who had married an early proprietor of the estate, and had afterwards become insane.

CITY ITEMS.

Dr. Bell,

Institute No. 163 Fourth street, where he is constantly engaged administering to the afflicted, with remarkable success, will be in New Albany, at the Commercial Hotel, on Monday (sunday) noon; at his office every day in the week; also, each Tuesday, from 2 to 4 P. M. Having performed some of the most remarkable cures in this city, of diseases, such as catarrh, disease of the lungs, throat, heart, &c., is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted that he is a physician and surgeon, and has been so for years. Consult him at once on all chronic diseases; if your disease is a curable one he will tell you so at once, and place the means within your reach, that you can be cured. Electric Life Drops for nervousness and all other complaints, one dollar per bottle.

Pearl Camphor Ice, With Benzoin and Glycerine.

The best application to the skin. Cures chaps, sore hands, and renders the surface soft, smooth and white. Manufactured only by E. Jenkins & Co., Druggists and Chemists, corner Third and Walnut streets, and also sold by Jenkins & Simms, corner Fourth and Green streets.

☞ Coughs, colds, sore-throat, hoarseness, &c., is cured by *Dr. Jenkins' Wild Cherry and Chlorate Potash Tablets.* Manufactured and sold by Thos. E. Jenkins & Co., corner of Third and Walnut streets, and also by Jenkins & Simms, corner Fourth and Green streets, opposite the Library.

☞ Closing out fall and winter stock of hosiery and underwear, for thirty days, at No. 70 New York prices, to make room for spring goods, 148 Market, between Fourth and Fifth. J. C. Wood & Co.

☞ Shells of the Ocean and Japanese Goods will be sold by Sherman P. Whaley, at 159 Market street, between Third and Fourth, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

☞ Fine furniture and carpets at auction, on Monday morning, Jan. 10th, 1870, at 10 o'clock on Main street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. Sale positive and peremptory.

☞ Old furniture, spring mattresses and sofas can be repaired and made almost as good as new by J. B. Deen, at either of his shops, southwest corner Twelfth and Market, or No. 13 East Market, between First and Brook.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup; Wintersmith's Extract Buchu; Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla; Wintersmith's Worm Candy. For sale by Richard Beetson, druggist and apothecary, Broadway, first door above Ninth, near Louisville and Nashville depot.

Removal.

The business of A. Steinau & Co. has been removed from No. 154 Third street (formerly Julius Wellmann) to the Fourth street house, between Jefferson and Green, under U. S. Hotel.

☞ Furniture buyers and housekeepers, your special attention is called to the sale of elegant furniture on Monday in auction column.

Hegeman's Genuine Cod-Liver Oil.

Our Cod-Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and can be relied upon in every particular. The uniform good quality of our oil has given it the preference over the numerous brands in the market and has elicited the highest commendation from eminent physicians. Manufactured only by Hegeman & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists.

☞ J. B. Montgomery, merchant tailor, No. 91 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, is daily receiving a large stock of fall and winter goods, which he will sell for cash. Call and see a handsome suit cheap. A perfect fit is guaranteed in every case.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge Reagan, ex-P. M. G., one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas; a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Congress from 1846 to 1861; a Democrat, but a Union man and opposed to secession, and one of the framers of the Reconstruction measures as long as she was a State under the old rule:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—I take pleasure in say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been for many years. For years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. By your Bitters, under my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced using them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health has been wholly restored by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. F. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, }
July 16, 1869. }

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in many cases of chills and fever, and have found in them some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success. J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Grosham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half as much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM,
Louisville Transfer Company.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Hunnewell's

Standard New England Medical Preparations, comprising the Universal Cough Remedy (large size 50 cents; small size 25 cents) for every complaint of the throat and lungs.

Tolu Anodyne (50 cents per bottle) for neuralgia, nervousness, tooth and earache, loss of sleep, painful menstruation, headache, and all complaints controlled by a nervous tendency.

Eclectic Pile Ointment for piles, itching without eriping, the most perfect remedy for all complaints of stomach and bowels, impurities of blood, and as a general family physic.

Tonic Cement (50 cents per bottle), the great necessity of every family, as it permanently mends broken crockery, glass, pariane, or valuable stones, and, when mended, the fracture imperceptible and permanent.

These most valuable and reliable preparations, partially known as the West, but in New England with a test-proof legacy of undoubted results, ask only the confidence of a test to insure perfect acceptation, as those who favor me with their confidence will concede.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL,
Proprietor, Practical Chemist, 97 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

E. S. Sutton, 301 Jefferson street, between Ninth and Tenth, Louisville, Ky., sole agent for Kentucky.

For sale by all druggists. ja15unly

LOCAL NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S POSITIVE SALE.

E. B. TIPPETT & CO.'S STOCK.

Do you want Writing Paper? Yes.
Do you want Arnold's Ink? Yes.
Do you want Envelopes? Yes.
Go at once to 162 Main.
By order THEO. HARRIS, Assignee.

SKATES! SKATES!

At PYNE & CREIGHTON'S, No. 82 Fourth street. ja9 d3

Wanted.

everybody to know that Dr. Gildea has removed the Colton Dental Association to No. 216 Fifth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, where he is prepared to administer gas and extract teeth without pain, and perform all operations in dentistry. ja9 SatTh

☞ Fire sets and stands, coal hods and vases, fire guards and nursery fenders, feather dusters, together with a complete stock of house-furnishing goods, at PYNE & CREIGHTON'S, No. 82 Fourth st. ja9 d3

Great Sale of Furs.

The special attention of the ladies is called to the great sale of furs now going on every morning at 10 o'clock, 2½ and 7 o'clock P. M., on Market street, above Preston, is the place to buy nice fur goods at very low prices. Call and see them this week, as the prices are reduced on the entire stock. ja9 6t

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBERG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy for nearly two years, and in no case so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using calomel.

J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY,

—OR—

Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. 12 25 dt

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

John Smidt,
Theod. Schwartz,
Jr.,
F. Jansen,
Huwe Isenbrough. } Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe, Consuls for the German Empire, South German States and Austro-Hungarian Empire.

ja1 dlm

DIED.

STOLL—Jan. 7, 1870, 20 minutes past 12 o'clock P. M., John J. Stoll, son of Louis and the late Dorothea G. Stoll, aged 31 years, 4 months, and 17 days.

The funeral will take place this (Sunday) evening, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock, from the late residence, No. 670 Main street. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Home for Friendless Women.

A meeting of the Trustees of this institution, held on the 6th inst., a resolution was adopted electing the following ladies managers for the ensuing year, viz: Mrs. Dr. Bell, Mrs. Dr. Bullock, Mrs. Dr. Bell, Jr.,

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1870.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Iowa has more settled pastors than any other Northwestern State except Illinois, and perhaps Ohio.

Rev. Baron Stowe, a well-known Baptist minister of Chicago, died suddenly of apoplexy last Monday week.

The indications are favorable for a union between the Protestant Methodists and the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Rev. Mrs. Hansford is about to ordain her own son to the work of the ministry—the first instance of the kind on record.

The Fourth Unitarian Society of New York, at Harlem, is in imminent danger of going defunct for the want of immediate material aid.

The Baptists of Massachusetts have 117 of their ordained ministers unemployed in the pastoral work, and sixty-three churches lacking pastors.

Rev. Dr. Shaw, a Presbyterian minister of Rochester, has just completed his twenty-ninth year of successful ministry in the Brick Church of that city.

Archbishop Purcell, by permission, officiated in the chapel of the American College in Rome, conferring holy orders on Peter Geyer, a native of Dayton, Ohio.

A young Quakeress has been conducting religious services in the prisons of Indiana and Ohio. The effect of her eloquence on the criminals is said to be wonderful.

The New York Observer publishes a list of one hundred and forty-four clergymen who died during the year 1869, many of whose shone as brilliant lamps in the various churches.

A correspondent from London to the National Baptist says that the Spurgeon tabernacle of small-pox has abated, but he has not been able to leave home through a visitation of gout.

The National Baptist, of Philadelphia, thinks resolutions of respect for retiring pastors are often "but the patent polish on the frogs of a horse with which a man is assisted out of doors."

In the great revival reported in Monrovia, Liberia, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians work together in each other's churches with perfect freedom and harmony.

Rev. J. W. Langley resigns the Union Methodist Church in St. Louis in view of a transfer to an Eastern conference. He is well known as a former pastor in Covington, Kentucky.

It is stated that Rev. Robert Brecknridge, D. D., who, with the other professors, resigned his position in the Danville Theological Seminary, intends withdrawing from the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Dr. Boiles has resigned the rectorship of the Church of the Advent, in Boston, to take effect in April. Dr. Dodge, for many years, was a prominent Episcopal clergyman in Cleveland, Ohio.

An effort has been initiated in the Synod of this State to raise the salary of every Presbyterian minister who is exclusively devoted to the pastoral or missionary work to one thousand dollars.

Rev. Dr. Gunnel, Unitarian, has resigned the church on Arlington street, Boston, of which he has been pastor forty-five years. He was first settled there as colleague of the celebrated Dr. Channing.

Rev. James S. Stone, formerly an Episcopal clergyman, who became connected with Mormonism, has been so often asserted and contradicted, has ended the controversy by formally joining the Catholic Church.

Rev. George A. Felle, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church of Philadelphia, has been appointed General Secretary of the Sunday-school department of the American Baptist Publishing Society.

The chances are said to be adverse to the proposition declaring in favor of the infallibility of the Pope by the Roman Council. The American bishops and archbishops, it is believed, are ready to indorse the dogma.

The receipts of the Board of Missions of the Old School Presbyterian Church for the fiscal year, which ended on the 1st inst., were about $30,000, so that the board cannot extend its operations, and, without a change, must decline new appointments.

The State of Pennsylvania now contains eighteen Baptist associations, 480 churches and a membership of 54,133. This is an increase since last year of thirty-two churches, ninety-four baptisms and 4,636 members.

The statistics of the Congregational church in California give them five males less and ninety women more than last year, of communicants. Only six of the churches have over one hundred members, and but eleven over forty.

The Bishops of Texas, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and North Carolina have addressed an earnest appeal to the diocese in behalf of the University of the South, situated at Rome, Georgia. It is in pressing need of funds.

Rev. John Monteith's new Congregational Church, in St. Louis, has just been constituted by a council composed of Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists, both North and South. The church numbers eighty-two members.

A Lutheran journal, in an article on the the subject of exchanging pulpits with ministers of other denominations, says that there would be "contrary to the glory of God and of the good of souls, contrary to the demands of conscience, and therefore a sin."

Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, Secretary of Plymouth Congregational Church, Indianapolis, formerly a lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio, is called to fame for having framed the Brooklyn Bridge, New York, at a salary of $4,500. His people are making a strong effort to retain him.

The Congregationalists of Iowa number 190 churches, five of which are colored. During the year, thirty of them being self-supporting. The membership numbers 9,928, of which 1,526 were added within the year. The ministers number 145, all but fifteen of whom are in active service.

The Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, South at Baltimore is the largest edifice of the denomination in Maryland. The lecture-room, recently dedicated, will seat eight hundred and the main auditorium one thousand three hundred. Rev. L. D. Huston, D.D., formerly of Cincinnati, is pastor.

Rev. George B. Whetpel, who has spent a number of years as missionary in the Sandwich Islands, having lately returned, has been elected rector of the parish of the Good Shepherd, Fairhaul, Minnesota. He has brought with him two young Sandwich Islanders, whom he will educate.

The Lutheran Observer says that of two thousand Lutheran ministers in this country fifteen hundred are engaged in the pastoral work. The Lutheran population numbers about 1,000,000, of whom 400,000 are communicants, so that each pastor has on an average two hundred and fifty members.

On the Sunday before New Year's day requests were sent to various churches in New York, to the ladies, that in preparing for the New Year's calls no wine or intoxicating liquors be provided, as many gentlemen ministers attend most solemn and appropriate admonitions on that subject.

In answer to an article in the New York Times maintaining that in many instances the salaries of clergymen were inadequate to their necessities, a missionary writes that his wants have compelled him to sell a seal ring which was an heirloom, a gold watch and chain, and, with the consent of his wife, a pair of bracelets.

Philadelphia affords many examples of long lives and long pastorates in the same congregations among the clergy. Rev. Mr. Furness has been forty-five years over one church, Dr. Barnes forty years, Dr. Morton thirty-nine years, Dr. Boardman thirty-seven years, and Dr. Suddards thirty-six years.

The American Baptist Home Missionary Society has been organized for thirty-seven years. As the result of their missionary work, thirty thousand persons have been baptized into the fellowship of the church, hundreds of houses of worship have been erected, and seventeen hundred church organizations have been formed.

The Journal of the Episcopal Convention in New York shows seventy-nine churches and chapels in the city of New York, and fifty-four in the diocese 190 churches and chapels, and 200 clergymen. Trinity Church, with its chapels, has 16 clergymen connected with it. St. George, of which Dr. Tyng is rector, 1,500 communicants.

The Israelite says it is strange that the European press expresses such astonishment at the blind obedience of the American Bishops at Rome. The explanation is this: The European papers are protected by their prospective Governments, while the American are at the mercy of the Pope, who appoints or removes them at his pleasure.

The Israelite, of this city, maintains that the divinity of Jesus of Nazareth was an idea originating in the second and third centuries. The man Jesus was a Pharisean rabbi of extraordinary gifts and truthfulness of character, in the realization of which he failed entirely. That he lost his life because of the error of the disciples in proclaiming him the Messiah.

A writer from France says: "Father Hyacinthe has produced a wonderful commotion that may result in a division of the church in that country between the Jesuits and the more liberal party. Though a great admirer of the reverend Father, he thinks his splendid oratorical gifts are greater than his moral courage, and not enough of that which leads to Jesus.

A lecturer in New York, recently maintained that religion was useless, because, mankind has existence is momentary. He argues from scientific facts that in six thousand three hundred years from this time the earth will end the race, and man become a fossil. He bases his theory on astronomical observations, which, in his way, make death inevitable.

In China there are fifteen large cities in which missions are established, having 129 ordained and 23 lay missionaries, aided by 19 ordained assistants, and 306 unordained native assistants. They have 266 chapels and 306 stations, embracing 5,643 communicants. The converts within the limits of the mission communicants connected with Protestant missions in the Empire scarcely exceeded one hundred.

A Mr. Carter, who labors among London thieves, burglars and pickpockets, has gathered a reading of one thousand eight hundred members. His wife instructs one thousand six hundred mothers; meeting four hundred times a year. Of the whole number, would receive no religious instruction at all. There are examples of what earnest lay members can do in reaching and saving the world.

The New School branch of the Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia has for five years added two churches and thirteen hundred sittings each year. In New York there are no more Presbyterian organizations than for seven years ago. Albany has produced but one in thirty years, and Cincinnati in twelve years has lost three churches and gained three hundred and sixty-three members. The growth of suburban churches has depleted those of the cities.

The Congregationalist and Boston Recorder proposes that next year this church shall celebrate its fifth jubilee, or the two hundred and fiftieth year of its existence in this country, by holding a series of commemorative meetings at some great center, bringing together the utmost sons of the Pilgrims from East and West, North and South, to devise ways and means to move the spiritual column forward to the accomplishment of greater results.

The Central Baptist of St. Louis protests against the organization of more Baptist churches in Missouri. There are now in that State eight hundred and fifty-one with thousand members, or seventy-five to each congregation. Half of these churches have less than forty, and not one in twenty is supporting a pastor. So many of them are dying absolutely nothing. The editor favors reducing the number of churches to two hundred, until a change in one particular is made, and thus giving them strength and efficiency.

The Methodist, of New York, starts out on the New Year as an earnest advocate for the reunion of all the branches of the Methodist family. The divisions were not the result of doctrinal discussions, but of ecclesiastical policy and discipline. Such a movement will be in harmony with the spirit of the age, which is tending to great aggregations, the massing of moral forces, and the compacting of

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Closes.			Arrives.		
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
	2:30	Eastern Mail.....		1:00	4:00
6:45		Eastern Mail.....	12:30		1:00
9:15		Short Line.....	12:30		1:00
9:30		Short Line.....	7:45		1:00
	2:30	St. Louis Mail.....	12:30		4:00
	12:30	Ind. & Chicago Mail.....	7:45		8:30
	12:30	Ind. & Chicago Mail.....	7:45		4:30
	3:30	Clarksville & Nash. R. R.....	9:30		10:15
	12:30	N. O. Mail.....			2:00
	12:30	Nash., Chatta. & Atl. R. R.....			1:30
	12:30	Lebanon Branch.....			
	12:30	Frankfort Mail.....		9:00	
	3:30	Bardstown, Ky. M'l			
	12:30	Lex. & Frankfort R. R. Mail.....	11:15		6:45
6:00		Louisville & Cincinnati Mail.....			
8:30		Louis. and Evans. Mailboat, leaves daily ex Sunday		6:00	
	1:30	Jeff. Mail.....			1:00
	12:30	Shelbyville Mail.....			9:15
	12:30	Mail.....	11:15		6:45

LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT R. R. LEAVE.—DAILY EXCEPT SAT. | ARRIVE.—DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

12:00	12:00	Farmington Steam Mt. Washington	12:30
12:00		Lve. and Arr. ROAD EXPRESS. FRIDAY.	
	12:00	Way Train, Stops at Shady Nook	1:00

Notice.

Members of the Legislature wishing extra copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL *can be supplied with any number desired at fifty cents per copy by leaving their orders with Mr. Wm. Anderson or Mr. Morris E. Jones at the* COURIER-JOURNAL *room, No. 114 Capital Hotel.*

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 122 1-4.

The nomination of Sickles as Minister to Spain is generally opposed.

The College of the City of New York throws its library open to the public on and after Friday next.

Ellis & Hazleton's flour mill in Rochester, N. Y., was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of $15,000.

Governor Haight, of California has appointed Jackson Temple, of San Francisco, Judge of the Supreme Court, vice Sanderson, resigned.

Announcement is made that the Adams Express office in Washington was robbed on New Years day of $20,500 in U. S. bonds, the property of the Company.

Judge Cardozo, of New York, yesterday refused modifications in the decision given on Friday for returning the child, Corinna Lewis, to the custody of the mother.

It is said a body of men is enlisted, officered and organized in New York awaiting the orders of the Cuban junta to depart for Cuba, which they will do within a week.

A young man named John Smith was almost instantly killed yesterday near Carbondale, Ill., by the discharge of a revolver from which he was attempting to draw a chair.

Judge Withey, of Michigan, lately confirmed to the circuit Judgeship for the States of Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Michigan, has telegraphed his positive declination of the position.

Reverdy Johnson has given an opinion that the acts of the Maryland Legislature of 1852, 1864 and 1865, incorporating a tax upon the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for passengers over the Washington branch, are unconstitutional and void.

A dispatch from Havana says the capture of Port au Prince by the Haytien insurgents is fully confirmed. The crew of an English war-vessel, which is still in the harbor, is on shore. The fate and whereabouts of Salnave are unknown.

The New York Manhattan Club at a meeting on Friday night for the purpose of taking the official notice of the acquittal assault made by Mr. Hamilton upon Mr. Stanley, on New Year's Eve, resolved upon the expulsion of Mr. Bateman from the club.

Much indignation is manifested in Chicago at the commutation of the sentence of Winfield Miller, the wife-murderer, by the Governor. An effort is making to get up an indignation meeting. The petition for commutation was signed by the Governor and thirty out of forty Aldermen of Chicago.

An informal meeting of delegates to the Tennessee State Convention, looking to organization, will take place on Monday in Nashville. Indications as to choice for presiding officer. Hon. Horace Maynard, of East Tennessee, or Governor Brownlow, is much favored. Delegates that have arrived are generally conservative.

A divorce suit which promises rich developments is reported as about to be commenced in the courts of New Jersey. The parties are a prominent well-known lawyer and officer and office of the Erie Railroad Company, reported worth a million, and his wife, a young woman of 20 years, a descendant of a worthy Dutch family of Bergen.

The Paraguayan question is looming up in Washington, the young hopes is looking after his father's interests, and that there is now a proposition under consideration in the Cabinet that the United States shall extend the Monroe doctrine over the affairs of the Paraguayan war, and that if the other belligerents accepted the United States Government shall withdraw from the negotiations from the cabinets of Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and that in regard to the reconnoitering force sufficient to encourage and warrant any proposition which may be made by Portugal, or which may be also found by one or more of the other republics.

To-morrow's Paper.

The COURIER-JOURNAL will appear as usual to-morrow morning. The counting room will be open until 11 10 o'clock in the morning and from 7 until 10 o'clock in the evening.

THE JAIL LIST.

The Names of Those Confined and Those on Bail Awaiting Trial at the Next Term of the Circuit Court.

The following is a copy of the Jail list as furnished by Mr. Thomas. Those with the letter (b) opposite their names are out on bail, those with an asterisk are not yet indicted. It will be seen that the list is an unusually large one and it is probable that the January term of the circuit Court, which commences to-morrow morning, will be extended beyond the stated time.

Asin, John,		*Ad ms, Ollie,	
*Anderson, Lucinda (b)		*Ashcraft, George (b)	
Blankenship, Wesley,		Beard, James (b)	
*Boyle, Chas, m c,		*Bringer, Wm J (b)	
Clark, Jas, m c,		Conn, Wm,	
Conley, John, m c,		*Clayton, Jas (b)	
Dick Brown, Wm (b)		Dunn, Wm (b)	
Durrett, Richard, m c (b)		Everton, Charles,	
Garrett, Alex, m c,		Gilbert, Wm (b)	
Johnson, Bill, m c,		Johnson, Jack, m c,	
Jackson, Alfred, m c,		*Johnson, Thos, m c,	
Kaufman, Wm, m c,			
Kaufman, Jacob,		*Keeling, James,	
Kahn, Sam,			
Lee, Alfred, m c,		*Lafery, J. ah (b)	
Lock, Hamlit, m c (b)		Lewis, Sallie, w c (b)	
Morris, Jas, m c,		Montgomery, Val, m c,	
Moore, Chas, m c,		Meadows, J H	
Moore, Ed, m c,		Mayer, Ed, m c,	
Mitchell, Chas, m c (b)		*McRoberts, Oath',	
*Magruder, Alfred, m c,		*McKinroy, Walter,	
McMann, John,			
Peasley, James, m c,		Parker, Bottle, w c,	
*Pearl, Henry, m c (b)		*Pace, Henry, m c (b)	
Price, Theodore, m c,		*Pace, Albert, m c,	
Saunders, Henry, m c,		Smith, Wm, w c,	
Schumacher, Andrew, m c,		Schumacher, Samuel,	
*Shane, Frank, m c (b)		Smith, Henry, alias	
Smith, Joseph,		Amos, m c,	
Smith, Joseph,		*Sanders, Mollie, w c,	
*Smith, Joseph,		*Small, Frank,	
Taylor, W W (b)		Thompson, Geo (b)	
*Thomson, Bill, m c,		*Lewis, Henry,	
Watts, John,		Williams, John, m c	
*Ward, Jane, w c		*Walker, Henry, m c	
Williams, John		Ward, Georgiana, w c	
Wilhelm, Mary,		Witherstine, Mary,	
Warner, Emily, w c (b)		Williams, Mollie, w c	
White, James,		Wright, James, m c	

Total number of prisoners in jail, 87.

I. O. O. F.

Installation of Officers.

The following officers of the various lodges of I. O. O. F. in the city, elected for the ensuing term, have been installed during the past week:

BOONE LODGE, NO. 1.

John Mango, N. G.	Jacob Meffert, V. G.
G. W. Conway, R. S.	Wm. White, F. S.
Geo Aimlie, Treas.	Chas. Lloyd, P. G.
W. O. Williams, Chap.	— Buchanan, I. G.
David Johnson, R. S. S.	Jno. Ashbrook, L. H. S.

AZUR LODGE, NO. 22.

J. F. Huber, P. G.	Jno. L. Breyt, N. G.
P. S. Campbell, V. G.	Mason Marshall, R. S.
Wm. J. Watkins, P. S.	Chas. L. White, Treas.

CORINTHIAN LODGE, NO. 74.

Jno. H. Weiler, N. G.	Robt. Rowell, V. G.
A. Wayland, R. S.	F. Dieckert, P. G.
Geo. L. Smith, T.	J. W. Westhay, P. G.
W. Secretary Sham, W.	Reid Cammon, Con'tor.
H. R. Mitchell, I. G.	H. L. Marshall, R. S. to N. G.
Henry Kraft, L. S. to N. G.	C. T. Marix, R. S. to V. G.
Geo. Henry L. to V. G.	P. G. Brown, R. S. S.
	John Beck, L. S. S.

Widows' and Orphans' Committee—John F. Poeff, P. G.; J. H. West, P. G.; Isaac E. schonacre.

Finance Committee—J. T. Smith, P. G.; J. W. Westhay, P. G.; Jos. Steinburg.

LORAINE LODGE, NO. 4.

A. R. Brown, W. G.,	J. T. Bullan, V. G.,
C. J. Gilbert, R. S.,	W. J. Cornwell, T.
G. H. Yow, P. S.,	C. A. Brown, R. S. to
H. M. Ewell, L. T. to	N. G.,
N. G.,	R. Lambert, Warden,
H. Matore, Conductor,	J. Sloan, R. S. to V. G.
	Wm. Dabbelow, L. S. to V. G.

HOME LODGE, NO. 29.

Richard H. Neat, N. G.,	B. O. ear Doyle, V. G.,
Jno. Bowles, R. S.,	Jno. B. Kennedy, P. S.,
T. G. Walters, Treas.,	Will H. Stanley, P. G.,
Wm. Drysdale, Marshal.	

CHOSEN FRIENDS' LODGE.

D. Constance, N. G.,	J. W. Gardener, V. G.,
W. Naydwell, P. S.,	A. W. Randolph, R. S.,
C. J. Jacobs, P. G.,	S. S. to V. G.,
Treas.,	D. Webster, L. S. to N. G.,
— Dennis, R. S. to V.	W. Poinich, L. S. to
G.,	G.

PORTLAND LODGE NO. 138.

Simon Carr, N. G.,	Ed. McCulloch, V. G.,
J. W. B. Castle, P. G.,	J. Hambaugh, R. S.,
	G. W. Lewis, Treas.

THE RIVER ROUTE.

Mass Meeting of Its Friends at the Court House.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:]

The undersigned, citizens of Louisville, Ky., believing that the river route, as the proper point for the connection of the railroads in this city, is essential to the prosperity of Louisville, and that a vast majority of the citizens favor this route, request all the friends of said route to meet in a mass meeting in the court-house, on Tuesday, the 11th of January, 1870, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to take such action in regard thereto as will advance the interests of said route and the city of Louisville, to-wit:

McFerran, Armstrong & Co.,	J. G. Barret,
J. Dixon, Brown & Co.,	J. L. Danforth,
J. W. Bachelor,	Geo. W. Morris,
C. Runaker,	J. W. Rowland,
Brandies & Crawford,	Bondurant, Ferris & Gage
Wm. Cornwall, Jr.,	E. J. Coleman,
J. J. Porter,	Kennedy & Irwin,
S. P. Truman,	D. McPherson,
Daniel Roberts,	Dennis Long,
Samuel A. Miller,	Henry L. Pope,
Morris, Schulwick & Co.,	H. A. Dumesnil,
J. M. Bryant,	W. D. Burris,
J. Zatone,	H. A. Ewing,
Dorn, Bachhouse & Co.,	J. M. Dan & Co.,
	George Aursberger.

THE REPUDIATION SENSATION.

Col. Houston King, the Tool of a Gang of Counterfeiters.

The revelations of Col. Houston King, of Kentucky, an ex-Confederate officer, in regard to an immense scheme to flood the country with spurious U. S. currency and thus force the Government to repudiate the national debt, are still the theme of conversation. As yet, there is nothing beyond the sworn statement of King to substantiate the truth of his story. The investigations of the Government officials so far have developed but little to corroborate his statements. King is said to be a man of intelligence, and if he is insane, as some are inclined to believe, there is a method in his madness which defies all attempts to detect it. The belief of those who have investigated the subject is that King has been greatly imposed upon in regard to the extent of the scheme and to the character of the men engaged in it. Enough has been learned to satisfy the officers that no man of any National reputation was engaged in the matter. The statement that the plates were obtained from the Treasury Department is also believed to be without foundation. It is a fact not generally known that a large number of the plates from wh ch the National currency was printed are in the possession of the National Bank Note Company of New York, who claim that they are the individual property of the company, and retain them as such. The theory is that if there have been any fraudulent issues of currency the plates were obtained from that source or by copying some of the employes of the company. Not a single dollar of the fraudulent issue has fallen into the hands of the authorities. In fact, so far as they could to have been printed from the genuine plates, it is really genuine and cannot be detected. Since the expose made by King, facts have come to light which seem to corroborate his story to a slight extent. For the last eighteen months rumors have reached the authorities here that there was an extensive organization of counterfeiters operating in this State, and several attempts have been made to ferret out the men engaged in it, but all attempts failed. In the 9th Congressional District of this State, it is said, large quantities of spurious notes have been circulated and that men boasted openly that the money was fraudulently issued, but that the fraud could not be detected. In December last a man named Wm. Smith was arrested near Mt. Sterling with $750 in counterfeit greenbacks on his person. These bills were counterfeits of the genuine, and of course were not issued by King's organization. King is evidently honest in his statements, and believes them to be true, and if he is not insane he has been the dupe of a set of designing knaves who use to give character to their nefarious schemes, have represented it to be as King states. The investigation thus far has led to the belief that if there is an organization, except in the mind of King, it is simply that of a band of counterfeiters and that the design is to make money and not to repudiate the National debt.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weisiger Hall.

Yesterday Grau's German Opera Troupe gave us two musical treats. Gounod's "Faust" was given at the matinee, and Bolldeau's "La Dame Blanche" at night. The last of "Faust" was quite good. Mrs. Frederici appearing as "Marguerite," a part which she is fitted by her personal appearance and excellent voice to give with pleasing effect. In the duet in the third act she was most admirable, and sang the "Jewel song" and "The King of Thule" with true taste and almost charming simplicity. Herr Himmer is so well known as a most accomplished actor and beautiful singer, and has by his reputation so firmly established as doing everything he undertakes with so much skill and merit, that it is only necessary to say that as "Faust" he was fully up to the mark. Herr Weinlech is undoubtedly one of the best performers of "Mephistopheles" on the stage. His thorough fun the character of the grotesque politeness and angular, peaked, shuffling, halting demeanor which is uneartnly in its very appearance, and his for his laugh in the serenading scene, nothing could be more natural and devilish. Miss Dzubia is known as a very graceful and pleasing singer and actress. She sang the popular "Flower Song" with all of the agreeable effect that could be desired to it. Herr Formes as a mere favorable impression, and is an acquisition to the troupe.

In "La Dame Blanche," of course Habelman is the attraction, and "Robin Adair" the song in which he is most favorably heard. He has studied the spirits of this famous melody with a true and keen appreciation of all its beauties, and he sings it as no one on the lyric stage we hope to do. The amount of meditative feeling and pathetic retrospection, as it were, he throws into it is something really of wonderful power and tender. As he sings it, the whole story of the ballad is told with all the eloquence of music. His dramatic and vocalic examples of what an artist can do who makes a specialty of a song of merit, and strives to sing it with the utmost taste and feeling, that we see the result of an artist's giving his whole soul to the sentiments of a song. To-night operas which will best show not only the beauties of his voice, but will serve as the means of his showing certain phases of emotion with the most thrilling dramatic effect, such as "Robin Adair," as sung by Mr. Habelman, is simply unapproachable. Nothing could be better. It is a little diamond of the first water.

It is to be regretted this troupe could not have remained long enough to allow a repetition of "La dame Blanche." "Robin Adair" is one of those inexhaustible melodies which live in the mind and are ever recurring with fresh force and sweetness. The very genius of it commands it to all those home, while to those who are "bruised in spirit," as the composer of it is said to have been when it was written, it is a fitting outlet for thoughts "too deep for tears."

What a debt of gratitude do we not all of us owe to these children of song who can give us the intense and subtle pleasure they do! Was that remembers Grisi's "Casta Diva," Catherine Hayes' "Last Rose of Summer," Jenny Lind's "Ah, Don't Mingle," Patti's sh dove song in "le Pardon de Ploermel," Brignoli's "tower song" in the "Trovatore," and Habelman's "Robin Adair," will not forget the pleasure they have received. The fibre of these men and women, who can, by their voices, make us feel more in a minute than the dull routine of working world learns in a year, must be different from ordinary mortals.

The Skating Rink.

The Rink was the popular resort last evening. The temperature was such that the floor was not diminished in the least, the spectators were in the centre, and the music was splendid. A well-known citizen, who put on skates for the first time, had to relate the experience of his awkwardness, while "We got on our skates, and the next instant we got on the floor. Our left foot seemed to slide to little sole in the pocket of a shoe-lacer. Another gentleman employed himself assiduously in accumulating a pile of wrecked humanity at our side. One hand wandered to the castle over the floor, a visit damsel beside us, and the other wallowed in the pure white bosom of his own polka. We rocked back gently to our original position and stood firmly on our feet for one second, when we again severely kissed the floor and sat sale but tranquil, ruminating upon the uncertainty of human calculation and the aroheers of the pretty-faced women that scuttled tauntingly by us. However, we like skating. Our only objection is that it is such violent exercise and that it is so spasmodically applied. Experience quite an adept in falling easy before we left, and will be as good at it by George Sameen, if we try it a few more times. Among the notabilities at the rink we observed a prominent merchant, scudding under full sail of canvas, skating, as he did everything else, with ravenous energy, that will, in a short time, either crack his skull or put him alongside the best skaters in the city